WESTERN LINES BACK DOWN

One Fare for the Round Trip to Be the Special Rate to the World's Fair.

Seven and Eleven-Day Excursions to Be Run to Chicago from All Points in the West During the Month of July.

Western roads have finally backed down on the question of world's fair rates, and seven and eleven-day excursions, from all points in Western Passenger Association territory, is now an accomplished fact. The association meeting, at Chicago, yesterday, was entirely taken up by the discussion and arrangement of the plan for the excursions. A committee from the world's fair State exhibitors first addressed the meeting, strongly urging the establishment of one fair for the round trip. After the comhad withdrawn, the matreferred to a committee of six. The committee's report was adopted, only one road standing out, and that line wished a one-fare rate without any restrictions. The committee reported in favor of selling tickets good for one continuous passage in coaches only -no sleeping or chair cars to be usedgood for return either seven or eleven days from the date of issue, and good upon no other date. The first sale of tickets is to be made July 17, and the days on which the purchasers of tickets can return to their homes are July 24 and July 28. July 24 other tickets good for seven and eleven days will be sold. In the meantime another meeting will be held Aug. 1, and such action will be taken regarding the continued sale of one-fare tickets as the sale of them on the July excursions shall warrant.

A Veteran Railroader Passes Away. At 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon J. W. Simmons, superintendent of the Cairo diof a second paralytic stroke, at his home in Paris, Ill. He suffered his first stroke about five weeks ago, when in the office of General Superintendent Van Winkle, and for several days was cared for at St. Vincent's Hospital, in this city, being removed to his home three weeks ago. He was forty-nine years of age, and a son of Judge Simmons, of Cadiz, O. He began railroading on the Panhandle system when a young man, at the bottom round, and in his railroad career had been a section boss, a locomotive fireman, a locomotive engineer and trainmaster. In 1883 he was appointed superintend-ent of the Columbus & Cincinnati Midland road. Four years ago he left that road to become superintendent of the Cairo division of the Big Four. During the war he aided the government in a number of ways -in repairing broken railways, running locomotives, etc., for which he was highly commended, His remains, accompanied by a number of railroad men, will pass through here to-day, en route to Springfield, O., for

Foreclosure Sales for Six Months. The Railway Age, in its issue of to-day, will publish the railway foreclosure sales and receiverships of the first six months of the present year. The exhibit shows that from Jan. 1 to June 80 the foreclosure sales numbered seventeen, representing an aggregate of 1,104 miles of road, a funded debt amounting to \$20,141,000, and capital stock amounting to \$37,000,000. None of the roads were of much magnitude, the largest having but 175 miles. The Indian-apolis, Decatur & Western was of the number. Most of the seventeen companies were located in the Southern States, although it is noteworthy that four were lo-cated in New York. The record of receiverships is much more significant of trouble, comprising, during the six months, twentyseven railway companies, with 5,242 miles of operated lines and an aggregate capital debt of \$340,831,000. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City was one of the number. The chief factor in this discouraging record, however, is the Philadelphia & Reading, with its nearly \$196,000,000 of debt and

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Chicago & Rock Island on July 15 will commence running its trains into Fort

Fort Wayne is making a strong bid to secure the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. In June there were handled on the Peoria

and Eastern road (54 trains, 15.541 loaded sars and 5,284 empty cars.

President Brice, of the Lake Erie & Western, and General Manager Bradbury are spending a few days at Duluth, Minn. On July 4 16,234 passengers were handled on the Monon lines, the largest number in any one day in the history of the company.

R. Keppler has been appointed to represent the Nickle-plate road at Kansas City. vice Charles Green, who goes to the Big Despite its heavy passenger business,

the Lake Shore is now leading the other lines on east-bound freight business out of Yesterday, for July, was a field day at

the stock yards. Between 2 A. M. and 7 A. M. 120 carioads of stock were delivered by the Western lines. Judge Field, general solicitor for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, has

benefit of his health, which is still poor, The world's fair business out of Cincinnati over the Big Four is now so heavy that four sleepers are required, two for each train, and at Indianapolis almost nightly

gone to Cedar lake for one month for the

two sleeping cars are required. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago earned, in the fourth week of June, \$100,167. an increase over the corresponding week of 1892 of \$16,973. The road earned, in the month of June, \$815,425, as increase over June, 1892, of \$37,783.

So generally are trains equipped with the Westinghouse air brake that one would think there were no other air brakes, while there are three hundred air brakes in working order on exhibition in the Transportation Building at the world's fair.

Unless there is a change in programme the trains of the Big Four (Michigan division) will berunning into Louisville, Ky .. & Mississippi from North Vernon, and the Kentucky and Indiana bridge to get into

On Tuesday the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago took a party out of Pittsburg to the world's fair at reduced rates, the rate being \$12 for the round trip and a ten-day limit. The receipts from tickets sold amounted to \$4,506. The excursion party

occupied ten cars. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four. will be in the city on Monday and Tuesday pext, accompanied by Chief Engineer Kittredge. The question of the new shops and the new roundhouse will come up, and some definite action will be taken in the

matter, it is thought. The Toledo & Ohio Central will on Sunday open its Chicago line, running solid trains in connection with the Chicago & Erie. Heretofore the Lake Shore has had no compatition to speak of between Toledo and Chicago. The Lake Shore will make a strong effort to have the new line maintain

The Vandalia has not as yet put on exoursion trains to Lake Maxinkuckee on Sunday, and probably will not. A great many of those who go there are undesirable characters, and as the lake is the pleasure resort of a large number of families, it is deemed advisable to keep the grounds

clear of the rabble. In the last sixty days thirty freight conductors on the Big Four have passed a suc- keeping open their places of business on cessful examination for promotion to be passenger conductors. Fifteen of the number have been promoted and others will be as the business increases. Those promoted are doing excellent and very satisfactory

service, says one of the officials. The fast mail on the Lake Shore gave that line an opportunity Thursday to show that in the matter of speed it is able to make as good a record as the best. The train consisted of seven heavy mail cars and a baggage ear, drawn by engine No. 568, with engineer Charles Allen in charge. It left Buffalo two hours and fifteen minntes inte, and was brought into Erie, eighty-eight miles, in one hour and forty-

eight minutes. This time is two minutes faster than that of the "Exposition fiver," and the run with such a heavy train makes it remarkable. A stop was made

at Dunkirk for water. The mechanics at the Big Four shops at Brightwood are proud of a chair car just turned out of these shops. It is numbered 376, and in its construction and architecture is not excelled by any parlor cars turned out at the leading car works of the country. It is to be run on one of the fast day express trains between Cincinnati and

Thirty years ago the first of this month E. St. John entered the service of the Chicago & Rock Island as a clerk in the ticket department. He was soon promoted to chief clerk, then ticket agent, then general ticket and passenger agent, then assistant general manager, and in 1887 became its general manager, and in that position has shows marked ability.

The officers of the Nickel-plate road located at Fort Wayne have this week moved into new and very conveniently ar-ranged offices in the Odd Fellows' Hall building. Superintendent Gorham, Trainmaster Blair, Chief Engineer Pardee, and Chief Train Dispatcher Caldwell, with his eleven assistant train dispatchers, are now all located at Fort Wayne.

In June there were handled on the Big Four system 4,684 trains, 114,404 loaded cars and 37,297 empty cars. In comparison, 94 fewer trains were handled, 4,320 more loaded cars and 1,267 more empty cars than in June, 1892. The fewer trains and the increase in loaded and empty car movement was the result of using the heavier class of freight engines.

Richard Carroll, general manager of the Queen & Crescent, passed through the city yesterday on his special car en route to the world's fair. He is of opinion that by the latter part of July travel to the fair from Southern points will set in heavily and will require all the equipment the Southern lines and their Northern connections can readily furnish.

Grand Chief Conductor Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors, is at Louisville, to confer with the officials of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis road us regards advancing the pay of its conductors, The situation on that road has been exaggerated. There is no demand for higher wages, but simply a request that the trainmen on that road be paid as well as on other

roads running into Louisville. vision of the Big Four, died, as the result | I. G. Rawn, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, passed through the city yesterday, returning from the world's fair. During his visit to Chicago he spent one day in looking over the Illinois Central's new terminals and the operating of its eight tracks, signals, interlocking switches, etc., and he says it is one of the most complete and most interesting exhibitions of mechanical appliances to be found in this country and worthy a visit by every railroad man.

Those in position to know the feeling of President Woodford and President Ingalis as regards William Green taking the general managership of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines state that it will be of great benefit to the C., H. & D., and both presidents feel that such is the case. Mr. Green is a large stockholder of the Big Four; it is for his interest that business he done on a paying basis, and it will result in rates, it is believed, being better maintained than at any time in the history of the two roads which come into competition at so many important railroad centers.

Charles Black and his crew, through whose carelessness a serious freight wreck occurred on the Michigan division of the Big Four, have been dismissed from the company's service. One of the Anderson papers says they were discharged because they were not original Big Four men, and that there will be trouble if they are not reinstated. When shown the item Trainmaster Courtwright said Mr. Black was discharged because be and his crew were responsible for totally wrecking eighteen ears at Sherwood, they acting directly against the rules of the company. Of the four men discharged, two were formerly C., W. & M. men and two Big Four men, and the talk of discrimination against the C., W. & M. men has no foundation.

THE GRAND JURY AT WORK

Indictment Against Henderson Will Be for Murder in the First Degree.

Expects to Get Off with Manslaughter-At torney-General and the Carr Case-Cases of Arrested Grocers.

LON BENDERSON'S CASE, He Hopes to Get Off on a Manslaughter

Charge-The Kline Case, The grand jury which is now in session will shortly investigate the case of Lon Henderson, the burgular who confessed to the killing of John Tarpey at Haughville. Deputy Prosecutor Cox thinks Henderson will be indicted for murder in the first degree and will be convicted on such indictment. Henderson in his confession only renders bimself liable for indictment for manslaughter, for he claims that his pistol went off while Tarpey had his hand upon it. The statutes provide that where a man in the commission of an unlawful act kills a man without intent he shall only be indicted for manslaughter. Henderson evidently expects to get off with a sentence not to exceed twenty-one years, but the deputy prosecutor thinks enough evidence

will be secured to convict him of murder. The grand jury has not yet reconsidered Annie Wagner's case. The Kline mystery at Brightwood will be investigated shortly. There is one witness who has not appeared before the coroner who will go be-fore the grand jury, and it is said that this witness knows enough to throw considerable light on the affair. He did not want

to go before the coroner. The grand jury returned indictments against Whit Starr, Patrick Barrett and J. M. Thompson, members of the old Start gang, charging them with petit and grand tempted to assault a little white girl in the basement of the First Baptist Church several Sandays ago, was also indicted. Dick Williams and John Slaughter will have to answer to the criminal court for petit larceny.

Judge Cox has not acted on the motion for a new trial in the l'arker and McAfee case. If he overrules the motion and sentences the men to be hanged, they must be hanged within a hundred days from the day sentence is imposed. If the attorneys for the men fail in the Supreme Court it will not be until October or November before the men are banged.

BOASTED OF SMITH'S ASSISTANCE.

A Claim in the Carr Case-Exceptions to Judge Cox's Ruling.

The attorneys for Jennie Carr yesterday filed exceptions to the ruling of Judge Cox in striking their motion for a change of venue from the files. Judge Cox put the exceptions on the record, but it is not perfectly clear what the atterneys are now going to do. It is claimed by accourt official that ope of the woman's attorneys openly boasted that Attorney-general Smith was going to help them before the Supreme Court.

Court officials state that the reason Judge Cox has not granted a change of venue in the case, is that the attorneys have not even applied for a new trial on the ruling of the Supreme Court, and that this must be done before be can act on a motion for a change of venue. The mandamus case comes up before Jadge Brown to-

Arrest of Retail Grocers.

The cases of sixteen retail grocers were continued in Justice Daniel's court yesterday. They were arrest ! on charges of Sunday. The arrests were made at the instance of members of the Retail Grocers' Association. The following grocers' cases Martin Roth, Joe Fisher, F. Houppert, John Rupt, P. O. O'Connell, Henry Krant. Dick Clayton, Ira Foxworthy, Mrs. Charles Someners, John Schnitkers, Charles Youngman, Frank Stevens, F. Mynter, Albert Barthel, Mrs. Charles Simcock.

New Suit Flied.

Mary W. Barton vs. Wm. R. Barton and Marshall F. Cummings; support. Circuit Court

RECEPTIONS FOR VETERANS

Arranging to Entertain Departments at Various Private Residences.

Preparations for the General Gathering at Tomlinson Hall-Handsome Display of Fireworks Made.

The entertainment committee's subcommittee on reception, of which Dr. Henry Jameson is chairman, met last night in the encampment quarters at the Commercial Club. The illness of Mrs. Charles Coffin at the Country Club made it impossible for Dr. Jameson to be present, and Secretary P. H. Fitlgerald presided over the informal meeting. Judge Cox. Charles E. Dark, Dr. Lewis C. Cline and others were present. The object of the meeting was to ascertain how many people and who would volunteer to give private receptions to the departments. It was virtually agreed by the members of the committee who were present that its own body would be the first canvassed. It was thought that twenty receptions would be all that would be necessary. Prominent citizens and soldiers of the city who would probably give such receptions were designated. Among those talked about are Dr. Allen, William B. Burford, R. B. F. Peirce, William S. Barkley, B. B. Peck and others, Mr. P. H. Fitzgerald will care for four States at his reception. Dr. Allen will probably take lilinois and Mr. Barkley will likely entertain Ohio. It was estimated that one of the receptions would cost about \$75, including music and refreshments. As many lawn receptions as possible will be held, as the weather will probably be warm. All these private receptions will be held on the same evening. After an informal discussion it was agreed that Mr. Fitzgerald should see Dr. Jameson and inform each member of the committee whom he might invite to belp the committee in the work, and that another meeting would be called later by Dr. Jameson. Last night was the third effort to get this committee's members out to a meeting. It was stated that Dr. Jameson had intended resigning the chairmanship of the committee, but had been persuaded not to do so.

Tomlinson Hall Reception. The entertainment committee's subcommittee on programmes of exercises met at the Cemmercial Club at 8 o'clock last night to hear suggestions for the kind of programme and invitation desired for the Tomlinson Hall entertainment, to be given during the encampment. Col. Jas. B. Black is chairman and W. S. R. Tarkington secretary of this committee. Reports from individual committees were called for. It was learned that Professor Barus could furnish the music, which will be a chorus of one hundred or more mixed

voices. Suggestions were offered for a decorative programme and invitation, to be given to the officers and delegates attending the re-Sept. 9. The invitations will have a cover of white satin, with no printing, but some tigure in colors on the front and back, and the pages bound together with red, white and blue ribbons. A half tone representation of the Morton statue will adorn the back of this invitation. Patriotic designs will adorn the inner pages on which the

names of committees will be printed. Reports from the committees on the secaring of vocalists, speakers, bands or an orchestra could not, as yet, be heard. This same committee on programme of exercises will meet at the postmaster's room, on Monday afternoon, at 2:50 o'clock.

The following committees are announced, with the chairman of each: On metrumental music, E. P. Thompson; chorus, S. G. Woodward; glee clubs, Col. M. D. Butler; soloiets, Rev. Dr. Lucas.

Display of Fireworks, The deep booming of what many beheved to be heavy cannonading between 8 and 9 o'clock last night was the effect of a practical test by the committee on fireworks of the citizens' encampment organization of the samplei of goods forwarded them by the various firms contesting for the extensive contract. The display was made at the residence of Albert Lieber on Madison avenue, and attracted the attention of that portion of the city. For an hour the work was kept up, and the com-

mittee having the plan in charge were highly gratified with the result. A mesting will be held within the next few days, when the contract for the furnishing of a vast outfit of fireworks will be awarded. No decision was reached last night.

BELIEVES SHE IS DESERTED.

Mrs. William Fiesel Unable to Hear from Her Absent Husband.

William Fiesel is missing from his home at No. 202 Bates street, and his wife is nearly crazed with doubts and fears, Fiesel is a blacksmith by trade and last week started to Louisville in search of employment, against the wishes of his wife. Monday she received a letter from him stating that he was embarressed in financial way and would return to Indianapolis if he could secure the means.

Mrs. Fiesel at once wrote him, offering to pawn her watch and send him money, but received no reply, and the day fol-lowing read an item in the newspaper of the finding of the mangled body of an unknows man along the track of the O. & M. railroad at Verson. The description given of the dead man was peculiarly identical with the personal appearance of her husbend when he left home, and Mrs. Fiesel, with sinking heart, sent a message to Louisville addressed to the missing man, but again received no reply. She was reassured, however, by information from the telegraph company stating that Fierel had received her message and with his own hand signed the receipt.

As a step toward unraveling the mystery surrounding her domestie hearth, Mrs. Fiesel yesterday sought the advice of the auperintendent of polica.

AFTER HIS RECALCITRANT WIFE.

Henry Jolly Secures the Arrest of Frank Cassidy, but His Spouse Escapes.

Frank Cassidy, a carpenter, living in a boarding house at No. 190 East Market street, was arrested, last night, by patrolmen Davison and Kanauss. The officers also held a warrant for the arrest of May Jolly on the same charge, but she could not be found. Cassidy claims that the Jelly woman left her husband in Rockville two months ago, and has since been following him around the State. They came here from Anderson three weeks ago, and

have been occupying rooms at the above number. Yesterday Henry Jolly, the wronged husband, arrived here from Rockville and securing warrants for the guilty comple. ordered them served. The woman, when she learned of the presence in the city of her lawful husband, fled from the house and avoided arrest. She is said to be an attractive woman, of considerable intelli-

DROWNED IN FALL CREEK.

John Waterman Seized with Cramps While Bathing with a Crowd of Boys.

A death by drowning occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Fall creek, below the Big Four bridge. The victim was John Waterman, aged nineteen years, who resided with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Waterman, at No. 975 North Mississippi street. The accident is particularly distressing on account of the unfortunate manner in which the young man met his death.

With a half-dozen friends of his own age he went to the creek to bathe, yesterday afternoop, and being a good swimmer ven- | higher grade eigarette.

ured out into the deepest water. For some time the sport ran high and was unmarred until young Waterman cried out that he was suffering from cramps and was unable to help himself. The terror of his friends, it is said, prevented them from rendering the struggling victim assistance and he sank beneath the surface. The undertaking firm of Fontz & Fitzhugh was notified of the accident and prepared to recover the body. Several ineffectual efforts were made and finally the plan of using dynamite was resorted to, which also failed.
The body had become tangled with roots
in the bottom of the creek and it was with much difficulty that it was secured by means of grab hooks.

The remains were taken to the undertaking rooms and then sent to the home of Waterman. The unfortunate young man was employed at the Parry cart works, and is said to have been an industrious and model boy. He was a prominent member of St. Paul's Church, where he was highly

BENDERSON'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Its Adoption Would Work Injustice to Debtors -How a Similar Crisis Was Met in 1834.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The late letter of Hon. John B. Henderson to Secretary Carlisle will be widely read. But whether it was intended as a foreshadowing of the policy of the new administration, or was drawn out by Mr. Carlisle merely to feel the public sentiment, it entirely ignores the most interesting, if not the only vital point in the whole controversy-that is, the hardship cast on the debtor class by the adoption of the single gold standard. Is it right that a policy should be adopted that will increase the value of legal-tender money, and thus compel debtors to pay a greater sum than their obligations contemplated when they were entered intof But for this question there would be little in the financial situation to create unessiness and excitement. The questions growing out of money as a mere circulating medium are very different from those growing out of it as a measure of values. The most important function of money is to measure the value of property and pay previously contracted debts. Were it not for this function we might easily do without it. Mere token money would answer every purpose of the simple exchange of property. Any abrupt change in the value of money by legislative action always works injustice to some one. If the value of money is decreased the craditor is wronged. If the value is increased the debtor is wronged. If justice is the object sought, the gradual fluctuations in value that take place from time to time, through changes of supply and demand are much less to be dreaded than the

abrupt changes brought about by legisla-

I do not assume to be able to instruct the

American Congress how to deal with the

great question it is soon to face: but some-

times valuable lessons are found in history, and my principal purpose in writing this comunication is to call attention to one of these lessons, for it seems to have been forgotten. In 1834 the Nation met just such a crisis as the one that now confronts it. Gold had appreciated, or silver had depreciated, to such an extent that all the gold was going out of the country. The government never at any time had a greater array of distinguished men in its service than it had at this period. Clay, Benton, Webster, Calhoun, Silas Wright and scores of other able statesmen, were in Congress, or in some way connected with the public service. Jackson was President. The land was filled with intellectual giants. The crisis was discussed from every standpoint by these now historic characters, and a bill was finally passed and approved by the President, which changed the ratio between gold and silver from one to lifteen, to a ratio of one to sixteen, and, at the same time, reduced the amount of gold in a gold dollar from 24.75 to 23.22 grains. The dollar of 412 grains of standard silver had always been our unit and standard of value, and when gold went to a premium of 6 per cent., nobody cried out about a de-based silver dollar, worth only 94 cents. The silver dollar was taken as the standard, and the gold dollar was reduced in weight 6 per cent. to make it conform in value to the silver dollar. Is the example of the wise statesmen who dealt with this question in 1834 of no value now? We will be told that the circumstances have changed. So they have; but justice has not changed. If it was just to regulate the value of a gold dollar in 1834, so as to make it conform to the value of the silver dollar, what would make the same policy unjust now! We hear a great deal of talk and read an immense amount in the newspapers about a debased silver dollar. But when and how was the silver dollar debased? I know of no act of Congress that has debased it. It is now what it has always been, 8714 grains of pure silver, with alloy enough to make it weigh 4124 grains. One might as well talk of debased wheat when there is a big crop and the price goes down. A debased coin is one that has been reduced in weight. If a depreciation in the value of any article takes place from an increased quantity of such article, who can help it? Suppose we adopt the single gold standard and discard discoveries of gold in the immediate future bring down the price of gold? And what then? Shall gold then be discarded

and the nations of the world required to pay their debts in diamonds?

In the settlement of this great question are the interests of creditors alone to be consulted? Such seems to be the policy of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Henderson. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in what are known as the "Legal-tender cases," decided in 1870 and reported in 12 Wallace's Reports, page 529,

contains the following passage: Legal-tender treasury notes have become the universal measure of values. If, now, by our decision, it be established that these debts and obligations can be discharged only by gold coin; if, contrary to the expectation of all parties to these contracts, legal-tender notes are rendered unavailable, the government has become an instrument of the grossest injustice; all debtors are loaded with an obligation it was never contemplated they should assume; a large percentage is added to every debt, and such must be-come the demand for gold to satisfy contracts, that ruinous sacrifices, general distress and bankruptcy may be expected. These consequences are too obvious to admit of question.

May not all these observations be applied to the present attempt to establish a single gold standard? All our contracts have been made with a view of their liquidation in a currency composed of gold, silver and paper, and up to 1873 the silver dollar had been the only measure of values, Mr. Potter, in his argument of the legal-tender cases before the Supreme Court,

From the first issue of coin by this government to this time the unit of calculation and of coinage, the silver dollar, has remained the same. It remains still of the same intrinsic value as when first coined; whatever changes have been made have been made to bring the other coin into more actual and just relation to

If we now adopt the single gold standard and compel the payment of all debts with gold. do we not perpetrate the very wrong the Supreme Court so strongly protested against in the foregoing extract from its decision? If everything but gold is discarded as a measure of values, is it not apparent that every debt heretofore contracted will have to be paid with money greatly enhanced in value? And is this fair towards the debtor class? Mr. Henderson is unfortunate in his reference to England as proof of the ben-efits of the single gold standard. There is scarcely another nation on the globe

where values have been so depressed and where a greater amount of distress prevails among all except the moneyed classes. He says that England adopted the single gold standard in 1816, and has since become the money center of the world. England may be the money center of the world, but the masses of the people in quite a number of the countries of Europe are far more prosperous than those of England. A money center is not necessarily a center of prosperity. In point of prosperity the United States is far shead of England, and we did not adopt the single gold standard in 1816, nor at any other time, except from 1873 to the passage of the Bland bill. It should also be observed that the platforms of both the leading parties in the last campaign distinctly declared in favor of the double standard. Are these declarations to be now abandoned, and the newly-announced policy of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Henderson accepted in their stead? P. S. KENNEDY.

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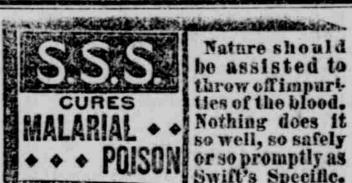
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NUMEROUS MINOR FIRES.

Blaze in the Surgical Institute-Numerous Barns Scorched-Seed Store Damaged.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, the old Surgical Institute, the scene of a memorable fire horror, was discovered to be in great danger of another fire, and the alarm from Box 94 sent the department clattering to the scene. Happily the flames were confined to a single apartment and were easily kept under control. The fire originated in a storage room on the second floor where is kept empty boxes and other rubbieh. A large quantity of dry excelsior and paper piled near a window had become ignited by the fierce rays of the sun. The loss will probably be \$35.

The stable in the rear of No. 495 North Mississippi street, occupied by Oscar Paspka, was partially destroyed, yesterday afternoon, entailing a loss of \$100. The flames communicating to Philip Keiner's barn, at No. 260 Roanoke street, damaged the structure considerably, and also caused a two-hundred-dollar loss to the barn of H. S. New, No. 476 North Tennessee street. At 8 o'clock last night the building owned by Dr. Long, at No. 23 North Alabama street, and occupied by M. A. Snapp as a seed store, caught fire from an unknown cause. The department succeeded in saving the stock, but the room was damaged to the extent of \$100.



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